DUMBARTON OAKS COLLOQUIUM
ON THE HISTORY
OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

VII

Edited by

ELISABETH B. MACDOUGALL
AND
WILHELMINA F. JASHEMSKI

ANCIENT ROMAN GARDENS

Dumbarton Oaks
Trustees for Harvard University
Washington, District of Columbia
1981

EDITORIAL ASSOCIATE: LOIS FERN

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CATALOGING IN PUBLICATION DATA
Dumbarton Oaks Colloquium on the History of Landscape Architecture (7th : 1979)
Ancient Roman gardens.

Includes bibliographical references.
1. Gardens, Roman – History – Congresses. 2. Sculpture, Roman – History – Congresses. 3. Rome – Antiquities – Congresses. I. MacDougall, Elisabeth B. II. Jashemski, Wilhelmina Mary Feemster, 1910– . III. Dumbarton Oaks. IV. Title.
SB458.55.D85 1979 712′.0937 81–4510
ISBN 0–88402–100–9 AACR2

© 1981 DUMBARTON OAKS
TRUSTEES FOR HARVARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Printed at Heritage Printers
Illustrations by The Meriden Gravure Company

Contents

Introduction 1
WILHELMINA F. JASHEMSKI

Greek Antecedents of Garden Sculpture 7
BRUNILDE SISMONDO RIDGWAY

The Campanian Peristyle Garden 29
WILHELMINA F. JASHEMSKI

Les Jardins à Vienne 49
MARCEL LE GLAY

Les Jardins à Conimbriga (Portugal) 67
JORGE DE ALARCÃO
et ROBERT ETIENNE

Some Sculpture from Roman Domestic Gardens 81
DOROTHY KENT HILL

Roman Gardens in Britain: A Review of the Evidence 95
BARRY CUNLIFFE

Roman Gardens in Britain: A Review of the Evidence

BARRY CUNLIFFE

The Dumbarton Oaks Symposium on Ancient Roman Gardens provides a convenient opportunity for summarizing the present state of our knowledge concerning Roman gardening in the province of Britannia. The available data can be divided into three separate categories each of which will be briefly considered: (a) palaeobotanical evidence; (b) an assessment of building plans; and (c) garden features found in excavation.

PALAEOBOTANICAL EVIDENCE

Since Britain is an island it is reasonable to suppose that many of the wide range of exotic plants that appear in the archaeological record for the first time after the Roman invasion of A.D. 43 were deliberately introduced by the Romans. Some may have been carried across the Channel in the preceding century when trading relations between free Britain and Roman Gaul developed, but the invasion, and the period of intensive Romanization which followed, must have brought about a dramatic change in flora of the island.

The examination of waterlogged layers found in archaeological contexts, wherein are preserved seeds and pollen, has led to the gradual compilation of an impressive species list representing the flora of Roman Britain. This work began in earnest with the excavation at the Roman town of Calleva Atrebatum (Silchester), in northern Hampshire, between 1890 and 1909. During the excavation waterlogged sediments from wells and rubbish pits were collected and carefully examined by Clement Reid who, from 1900, published annually a list of the plant species identified. This pioneering work has been greatly augmented since then by the examination of similar deposits from town and villa excavations throughout the country.[1] In 1956 H. E. Godwin published the first detailed assessment of the data in the context of the floral history of Britain.[2] The implications of the newly introduced plants to the economy of Roman Britain were fully discussed by S. Applebaum in 1972.[3]

---

[1] Reid's work on Silchester was published in *Archaeologia,* 57 (1901), 252–256; 58 (1902), 34–36; 58 (1903), 425–428; 59 (1905), 367–368. Among other sites of importance should be listed London (G. H. Willcox in B. Hobley et al., "Excavations in the City of London, First Interim Report, 1974–75," *Antiquaries Journal,* 57 [1977], 31–66) and the Roman villa at Chew Valley in Somerset (Philip A. Rahtz and E. Greenfield, *Excavations at Chew Valley Lake, Somerset* [London, 1977]).

The more significant of the plants thought to have been introduced in domestic form in the Roman period include:[4]

Vine	*Vitis vinifera*
Mulberry	*Morus nigra*
Walnut	*Juglans regia*
Fig	*Ficus carica*
Plum	*Prunus domestica*
Damson	*Prunus domestica*
Cherry	*Prunus avium*
Almond	*Prunus amygdalus* [*Prunus dulcis*]
Italian Stone-pine	*Pinus pinea*
Olive	*Olea europaea*
Spanish (or Sweet) Chestnut	*Castanea sativa*
Mustard (white)	*Sinapis alba* [*Brassica hirta*]
Radish	*Raphanus sativus*
Dill	*Peucedanum graveolens* [*Anethum graveolens*]
Parsley	*Petroselinum crispum*
Fennel	*Foeniculum vulgare*
Coriander	*Coriandrum sativum*
Opium poppy	*Papaver somniferum*
Pea	*Pisum sativum*
Turnip	*Brassica rapa*
*Cabbage	*Brassica oleracea*
*Carrot	*Daucus carota*
Cucumber	*Cucumis sativus*
*Celery	*Apium graveolens*
*Strawberry	*Fragaria vesca*

---

[2] Harry E. Godwin, *The History of the British Flora* (Cambridge, 1956).

[3] S. Applebaum, "Roman Britain," in H. P. R. Finberg, ed., *The Agrarian History of England and Wales*, I, pt. 2, *A.D. 43–1042* (London, 1972), 3–277, esp. pp. 108–121.

[4] Those marked * are known to have been present in pre-Roman contexts but in all probability as wild varieties. Botanical names in brackets reflect recent changes in American nomenclature as represented in the Liberty Hyde Bailey Hortorium's *Hortus Third* (New York, 1976).

*Raspberry	*Rubus idaeus*
*Blackberry	*Rubus fruticosus*
*Apple	*Pyrus malus* [*Malus sylvestris*]
Pear	*Pyrus communis*

While all those listed here are fully attested in the archaeological record, it should be stressed that the existence of seeds does not necessarily prove that the plant was actually growing in Britain: the olive, for example, is more likely to have been imported as a fruit. Nor is it certain that all the plants listed were introduced by the Romans: future work may show that some species arrived in the islands at an earlier period. Clearly a more extensive program of analysis on pre-Roman Iron-Age deposits is required before significant progress can be made. Yet, these reservations apart, the species list offered above can be taken to reflect the revolution in gardening which came about in the decades following the invasion of A.D. 43.

BUILDING PLANS

The countryside of southeastern Britain, especially that area which lies to the south and east of the rivers Severn and Trent, is densely scattered with Roman villas. In excess of seven hundred have been recorded of which a reasonable percentage have been dug into at one time or another. We have, therefore, a considerable number of villa plans for study (even if the records of the excavation are sometimes wanting). Roman villas have received extensive treatment in the British literature and need not concern us further except insofar as their plans reflect upon the problems of their gardens.[5]

As a broad generalization it may be said that until the late third century the majority of the villas were little more than modest farmhouses surrounded by the appropriate installations and outbuildings. No doubt most of them would have been enlivened with kitchen gardens and perhaps small flower gardens and orchards, but the surviving plans cannot be expected to reflect this and except in very rare cases, such as Frocester Court (discussed below), no physical traces of gardens have been recognized. In the late third and early fourth centuries, however, there is widespread evidence for the investment of considerable capital in country houses and estates. Many of them are extensively rebuilt on a much grander scale and are provided with baths, hypocausts, elaborate mosaics and other trappings of luxury. It is at this time that the "courtyard villa" becomes popular, in the more extensive examples of which a physical distinction is made between the courtyard onto which the residential ranges fronted and an outer courtyard which served as the estate yard. The villa plans simplified in Figure 1 serve to demonstrate the point. In all probability these inner, or residential, courtyards were laid out as formal gardens but details are wanting. Courtyards, unlike the residential ranges, have seldom attracted the attention of excavators, and it is doubtful if small-scale casual excavation of courtyard areas in the past will have been sufficiently rigorous to have allowed transient garden features to be recognized.

---

[5] See for example Albert L. F. Rivet, ed., *The Roman Villa in Britain* (London, 1969), with an extensive bibliography. More recently: Keith Branigan, *The Roman Villa in South-West England* (Bradford-on-Avon, 1977) and Malcolm Todd, ed., *Studies in the Romano-British Villa* (Leicester, 1978).

Our knowledge of town houses is now quite extensive.[6] Complete building plans of comfortable urban dwellings are available from Silchester, Caerwent, Verulamium, Dorchester, Cirencester, and Chichester, together with more fragmentary evidence from other sites. Courtyards and open spaces, many of them presumably adorned with gardens, are commonly found, but physical evidence of gardens is, once more, lacking. One exceptional town house, however, deserves mention. On the London waterfront, now largely obscured by the Cannon Street railway station, rescue excavations have recently exposed the remains of a substantial Flavian building that has been identified as a governor's palace.[7] The plan, though fragmentary, evidently incorporates a garden area 100 feet wide and probably twice as long within which was a complex of apsidal-ended pools. Such a building would surely have been emulated, no doubt on a lesser scale, by the Romano-British aristocracy aspiring to Roman culture.

GARDENS IDENTIFIED BY EXCAVATION

The remains of two gardens have been discovered by excavation in Britain: Frocester Court, Gloucestershire, and Fishbourne, Sussex.

---

[6] Recently summarized in J. S. Wacher, *The Towns of Roman Britain* (London, 1975).

[7] P. Marsden, "The Excavation of a Roman Palace Site in London, 1961–1972," *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society*, 26 (1975), 1–102.

Frocester Court, Gloucestershire

At Frocester Court, in Gloucestershire, an extensive excavation, directed by the late Captain Gracie, exposed the plan of a small rural villa together with its surrounding ditched paddocks and part of the enclosed yard which lay in front of the main house (Fig. 2).[8] The house itself was of a type, commonly found in Britain, known as a winged-corridor villa since the front facade was enlivened with a continuous corridor (presumably opening onto the courtyard through a balustrade) joining two small projecting rooms. The pleasing regularity of the facade would have given a visual unity to the rooms arranged behind. The main doorway in the center of the corridor wall was reached by a well-marked pathway on either side of which the excavator was able to define five areas of what he considered to be garden soil representing prepared beds for plants. The eastern half of the courtyard was gravelled as a yard while the western half was untreated and was suggested to have been an orchard, though no conclusive evidence was found.

The plan, with all its simplicity, gives an interesting insight into the gardening arrangements of countryside villas. It also emphasizes the range of evidence that can be recovered as the result of careful excavation.

Fishbourne, Sussex

The second garden which must be considered was discovered during the excavation of the Roman palace at Fishbourne, near Chichester in Sussex, during a campaign of excavation directed by the writer between 1961 and 1969.[9]

The site of Fishbourne was occupied throughout most of the Roman period from the time when a military supply base was established there at the head of a navigable inlet in A.D. 43. In the Neronian period a substantial masonry house was constructed which, some years later, in the middle of the seventies, was incorporated in a much more ambitious building program that transformed the harborside site into a vast palatial residence. Some idea of the magnitude of the project can be gauged from Figure 3. A rectangular platform of land, 280 meters by 130 meters, was levelled, necessitating the partial infilling of one arm of the harbor and the diversion of two streams, and upon this the palace and its gardens were laid out. To the west lay other buildings, still imperfectly known, while there is some evidence to suggest that the springs of the western inlet were adorned with monumental architecture, possibly for religious purposes.

---

[8] The first report dealing with the villa buildings and paddock has been published: H. S. Gracie, "Frocester Court Roman Villa, Gloucestershire," *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*, 89 (1970), 15–86. A detailed report on the garden has not yet been published.

[9] Barry Cunliffe, *Excavations at Fishbourne:* I, *The Site*, II, *The Finds*, Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, nos. 26 and 27 (London, 1971).

The exact historical context for this exceptional building program is unlikely ever to be known for certain, but a plausible case can be presented for linking the building with a local client king, Tiberius Claudius Cogidubnus, who is known to have been living in the area as a valued supporter of the Roman government in the late first century A.D.[10] Such a man would have had the prestige, finances, and motivation to create for himself a palace in purely Roman style.

It must be stressed at the outset that everything about the Fishbourne palace is alien to the preceding British and Romano-British architectural tradition: it is a style and conception imposed upon Britain from outside, apparently without local precedent or subsequent imitation. It should however be seen against a background of rapid urban aggrandizement which can be detected in a number of southern British cities at this time, presumably reflecting the energetic policy of Romanization encouraged by the Flavian emperors.

The architectural, engineering, and decorative skills embodied in the Fishbourne palace were developed abroad, quite possibly in eastern Gaul, and introduced into Britain. Mosaic work, stucco, opus sectile, wall painting—all abundantly evident at Fishbourne—were skills unknown or little developed in Britain at this time. The point is worth emphasizing because it implies that the gardens, which are our prime concern, must also have been created by an immigrant craftsman well versed in contemporary techniques of garden design. Thus the Fishbourne garden takes on a significance well beyond that of parochial Romano-British studies.

Four different types of garden can be recognized at Fishbourne (Fig. 4): (a) the peristyle gardens of the north and east wings; (b) the formal garden in the central court; (c) a kitchen garden in the northwest corner; and (d) a less formal, possibly natural, garden on the southern terrace. Before these gardens can be considered in any detail it is necessary to explain, briefly, something of the architectural structure of which they formed a part. The principal building (Fig. 5) consists of four wings arranged symmetrically around a central courtyard. The west wing was built on the original ground surface which, as the result of the terracing on the courtyard side, was approximately one meter above the rest of the site. This wing appears to have been the state range, with a vaulted audience chamber at its center reached by a flight of steps leading up from the garden below. On the opposite side of the courtyard was the east wing containing a large entrance hall, in the center, flanked by peristyle gardens, two to the north and one to the south. Immediately to the east of the gardens were residential rooms, perhaps for visitors. At the north end of the range was a basilican hall opening to the external service road: at the south end were the baths. The north wing, with its suites of rooms regularly arranged around two peristyle courtyards, gives the appearance of comprising separate residential units, while the south wing, about which little is known, may well have been the residential accommodation of the owner. The four wings were bound together visually and functionally by a continuous colonnaded walk which surrounded the central courtyard. Strictly we should see the central courtyard, the west wing (the rooms of which opened directly onto it) and the entrance hall as comprising the "public" or accessible parts of the palace while the other components were isolated in their own private environments.

---

[10] The evidence is discussed in detail in Cunliffe, *Fishbourne,* I, 13–14.

Of the five peristyle gardens there is little that can be said. The southernmost garden, which was incorporated from the Neronian building, was partially destroyed by recent building activity and is largely inaccessible. The other four were wholly or partially examined and all proved to have been modified by later Roman activity. Apart from the masonry structure of the peristyles themselves no garden features were recognized, but in all probability these gardens would have once been planted with shrubs and possibly with trees.

The garden in the central courtyard had suffered little from the effects of later occupation and disturbance and for this reason much of its plan was recoverable by tracing "bedding trenches" which had been cut into the intractable clay and gravel of the courtyard (Fig. 6). Since the entire garden platform was created artificially by leveling, the

Roman gardeners would have had to have carefully prepared the ground before planting. This they did by cutting slots 20 to 25 centimeters wide and up to 40 centimeters deep into the clay and gravel, filling them with a carefully prepared loamy soil which had been marled to counteract its slight acidity. Over these slots and indeed over the whole garden surface, except that which had been reserved for pathways, a layer of topsoil 10 to 15 centimeters thick was spread (Fig. 7).

The function of the "bedding trenches" presents some problems but the simplest explanation is that they were designed as beds, in which to plant hedge shrubs, by gardeners who believed that such elaborate preparation was necessary to ensure the survival of the young plants in these otherwise uncongenial conditions. If this were so one would envisage that the first stage, the digging and filling of the trenches, was followed by planting and only then was the superficial soil cover spread—otherwise it would have been difficult for the planters to locate accurately the bedding trenches. J. S. Wacher[11] has objected to such a suggestion on the grounds that the young plants would not have liked to have been so deeply bedded and that the trenches would have become waterlogged and thus would have damaged the roots. However, the fascinating evidence for deep bedding discovered by Professor Jashemski at Pompeii (reported in the present volume), combined with the fact that the trenches drained quite quickly and the box trees planted in them nine years ago have since flourished, renders such objections irrelevant. Wacher's further suggestion, based on advice given by Columella,[12] that the trenches may have been used for root pruning, has little to commend it when the complexity of plan, with its frequent triple rows and minor indentations, is fully appreciated and when it is remembered that the trenches were cleanly cut, uniformly filled, and sealed by their topsoil. A far simpler explanation, and one totally consistent with all the facts, is that each trench supported a row of bushes.

The nature of the hedging material and of the treatment of the bushes must remain unknown. Thorn would be possible, so too would box. If the younger Pliny's enthusiastic description of his Tuscan villa is any guide,[13] box was a favorite shrub for edging paths not least because it could be trimmed into elaborate shapes.[14] Pollen analysis of the soil filling the trenches found no trace of box pollen, but under the conditions of survival which prevailed its absence is not significant.[15] It could also be argued that the bush was likely to be trimmed before flowering thus greatly reducing pollen formation.

---

[11] J. S. Wacher in a review of *Excavations at Fishbourne* published in *Archaeological Journal*, 128 (1972), 274–277.

[12] Columella *De Re Rustica* 4. 8. 2; 11. 2. 19; *De Arboribus* 5. 4.

The plan of the hedges will be apparent from Figures 6, 8, and 9. They define the central pathway leading between the entrance hall and the audience chamber and subsidiary pathways which run around the edge of the garden in front of the colonnade. The hedges of the central path, enlivened with alternate semicircular and rectangular recesses, are strongly reminiscent of the garden designs illustrated in wall paintings from Herculaneum,[16] in which examples the plan is defined by trellis fences instead of hedges. The recesses at Fishbourne may well have framed garden statuary or ornamental shrubs, but apart from a single bedding pit for a bush or tree in the easternmost recess of the north row no trace of any such features survives.

The northwest path was enlivened along both sides with regularly spaced, constricted niches which are more likely to have been intended to relieve the visual monotony of the straight hedges than to provide settings for garden furniture. At the north end of the inner (westernmost) row, close to the corner of the garden, a large pit filled with topsoil was found against which the bedding trenches stopped (Fig. 10). It is tempting to believe that the pit was placed here to support a tree, so sited that it formed a pleasing visual stop to the long run of colonnade and hedge while at the same time masking the somewhat awkward junction between the two wings.

The northern path varied only slightly from the western path, but that along the east side was different in two respects: the innermost bedding trench was filled with black soil containing some occupation rubbish; and the western side of the path was not hedged. Instead a group of narrow slots suggest that it was fringed with a shallowly rooted shrub or a flower bed. Parallel with the east path, 3.5 meters to the west of its edge, was a row of stone-packed postholes which, as the central path was approached, became more widely spaced alternating with bedding pits filled with loamy soil. Additional details, too cumbersome to explain at length, can be seen on the plan (Fig. 6). Clearly the eastern side of the garden was more elaborately treated than the north and west presumably because it was the backdrop to the principal view from the terraced colonnade in front of the west wing. Reconstruction is fraught with difficulties but we may be reasonably certain that the row of posts and bedding pits formed an upstanding framework along which ornamental trees may have been trained. The bedding trench filled with black soil directly in front of the colonnade presumably supported plants differing from the normal hedging. The change from posts alone to posts and bedding pits corresponds to a change in the layout of the bedding trenches against the colonnade. The implication must surely be that the nature of the planting changed at this point. The reason was presumably to add variation and visual excitement to the view of the east facade. Perhaps the idea was to increase the density of the vegetation cover in front of the colonnade as the center point was approached and then suddenly to break it to give a clear and uninterrupted view of the hexastyle front of the entrance hall—a carefully contrived visual "surprise" wholly in keeping with Roman aesthetic susceptibilities.

---

[13] Pliny *Letters* 5. 6.

[14] It is interesting to note in this context that box clippings have been found in Roman contexts at Silchester and at the villa site of Winterton, Yorkshire. (Silchester: *Archaeologia,* 58 [1903], 413–428; Winterton: G. W. Dimbleby, *Plants and Archaeology,* 2d ed. [London, 1978] pl. between pp. 96–97.)

[15] J. R. A. Greig, "Pollen Analysis of the Garden Soil," in Cunliffe, *Fishbourne,* II, 372–6.

[16] Ottavio A. Bajardi, *Le pitture antiche d'Ercolano* (Naples, 1757–79), II, 131.

The treatment of the two large areas of garden enclosed by the hedges remains a matter of speculation. Originally the entire area would have been soil covered, but in spite of reasonably extensive excavation in the northern half only one bedding pit for a tree was discovered. The implication would seem to be that the area was not extensively planted and may well have been grassed.

Of the plants that grew in the formal garden we are entirely ignorant. Pollen was too poorly preserved and no contemporary plant remains were found,[17] but the possibility for further examination of the problem is hopeful (as I will show below).

---

[17] Wacher in his previously cited review of *Excavations at Fishbourne* draws attention to the jar of *Lathyrus* seeds found on the floor of room N12 which he implies may have grown in the garden. But since the context of the find is a full two centuries after the garden was constructed and 175 years after the palace had been partially dismantled and drastically modified, the seeds are hardly relevant to the Flavian garden.

The formal garden was supplied with water from a distribution tank constructed in the northwest corner providing a head of water of just over one meter, sufficient to create an efficient circulation through the ceramic pipes laid along the paths to all parts of the garden (Figs. 11, 12). The head would not have allowed the construction of elaborate fountains but would have served ground-level basins placed at intervals along the paths. Fragments of marble basin were found, but none were in position nor were any fittings suitable for their attachment recovered.

The third of the gardens recognized at Fishbourne lay in the northwest angle, defined by the ends of the north and west wings, and may tentatively be defined as the kitchen garden. The garden was immediately adjacent to the ovens, and was supplied with water by a wooden water pipe which led to a tap or fountain head. The reason for regarding the area as a garden is that it was blanketed with a thick layer of black soil, containing occupation debris, which had clearly been disturbed on more than one occasion, presumably by digging. The area was admirably sited for a kitchen garden—a facility with which the palace would certainly have been provided.[18]

The fourth garden, which lay to the south of the south wing, was altogether different (Fig. 13). It comprised a large area of artificially terraced ground stretching from the south colonnade down to the edge of a saltwater inlet. Our knowledge of the area is limited to the results of a few trial trenches. No features of a formal garden layout were recovered, but a pool and a length of ceramic pipe show that the terrace was enlivened with water, while the terrace surface has a degree of irregularity that could have resulted from random root holes. Clearly, if the nature of the garden is to be revealed extensive-area excavation is required. The garden's siting is of some interest since it evidently serves as the garden of the south (residential) wing, the rooms of which are so arranged as to look southward to the sea rather than northward across the formal garden. It is tempting therefore to see the southern garden as a "natural" landscape merging visually with the countryside on the opposite shore of the inlet, but until further work is undertaken this suggestion must remain speculative.

One point, however, deserves particular emphasis: the sediments found beyond the southern edge of the garden are below water table and contain very well preserved organic material. Here, in a suitably controlled excavation, one might reasonably expect to recover a pollen sequence, reflecting the flora local to the palace, together with macroscopic plant remains. It is not too much to hope that the gardeners responsible for the upkeep of the Fishbourne gardens tipped their clippings and rubbish over the edge of the terrace into the water!

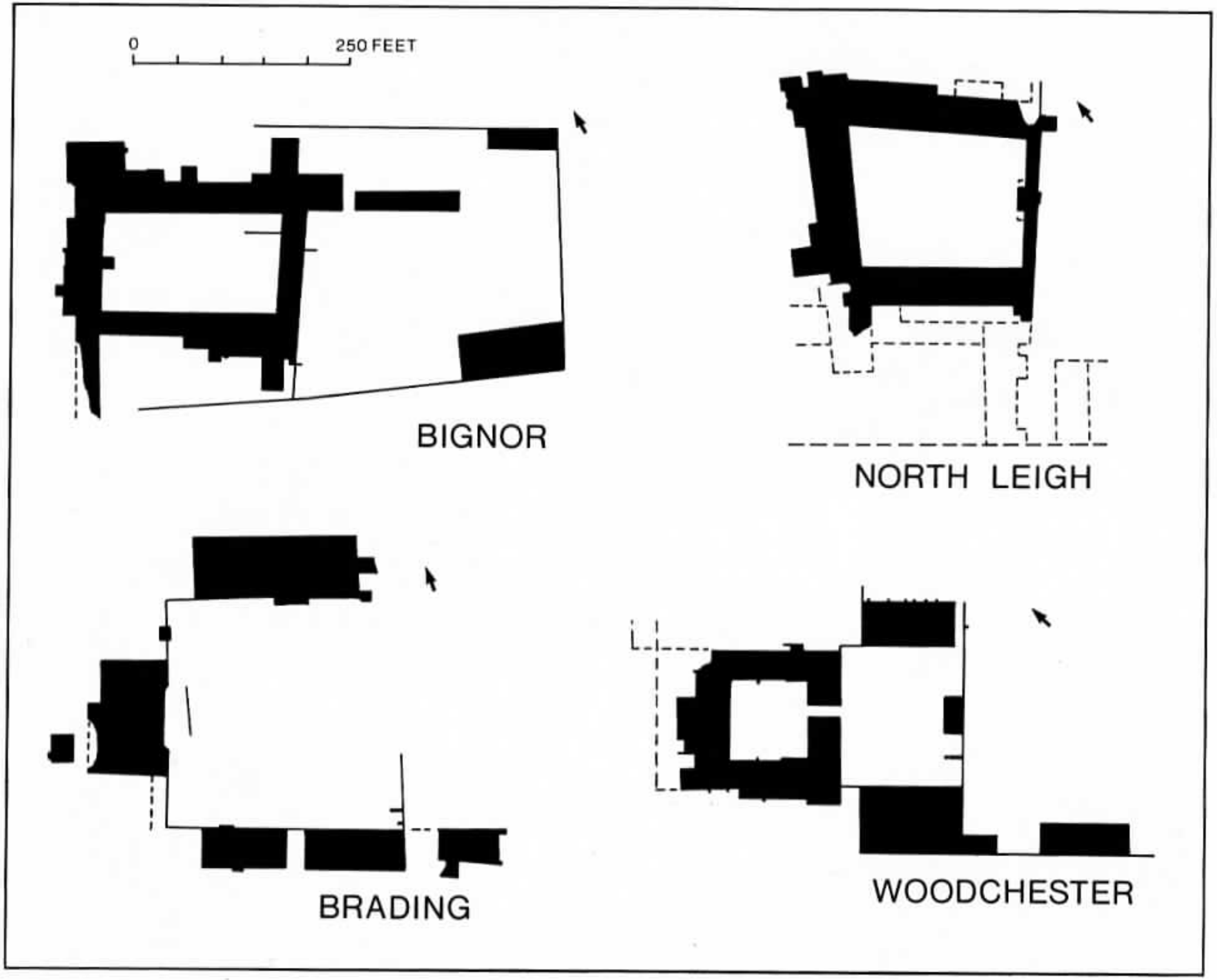
---

[18] The social and religious importance of the kitchen garden in the Roman world is discussed in J. Lawson, "The Roman Garden," *Geece and Rome*, 19 (1950), 97–105.

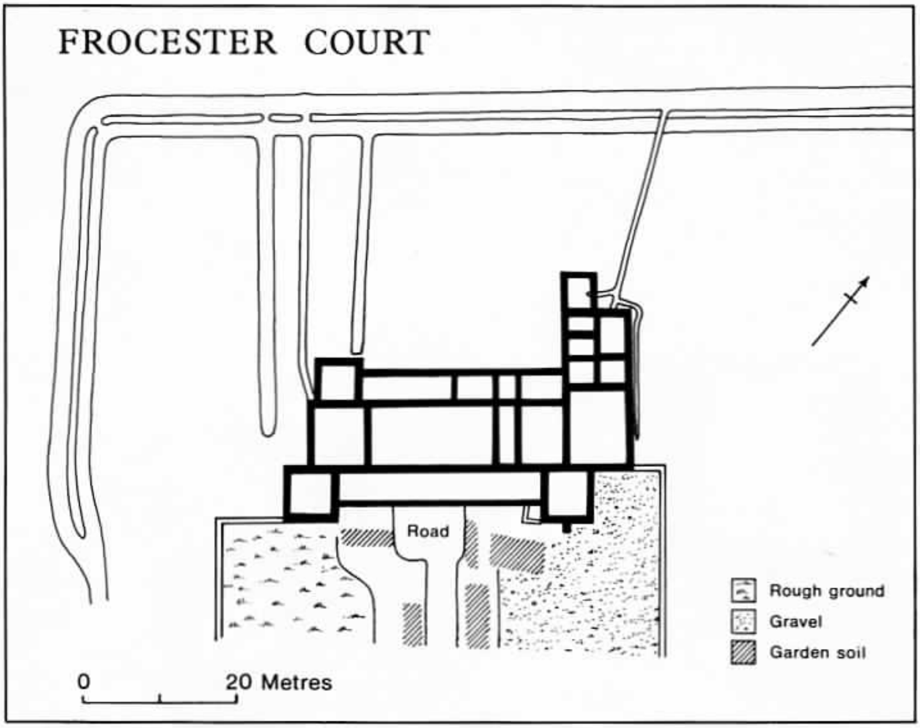
FUTURE PROSPECTS

This brief survey of the British evidence has necessarily been biased toward a consideration of the Flavian palace at Fishbourne since it offers the only large scale excavation of a garden to be undertaken in the province. The importance of Fishbourne is twofold: it provides detailed evidence, relevant to the entire Roman world, of the nature of palatial gardens in the late first century A.D.; but perhaps more important, it shows that under suitable conditions, and using the appropriate techniques of excavation, details of Roman gardens can be recovered.

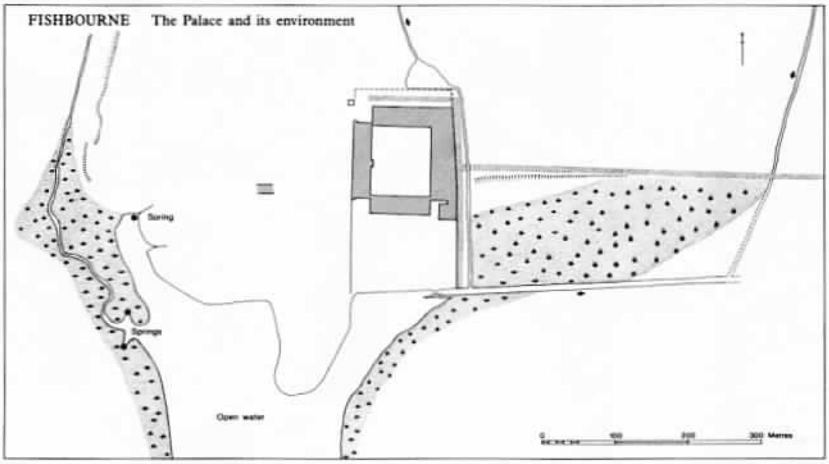
Future research could well follow two lines: the continuation of the palaeobotanical studies, already well underway, and the selective excavation of villa courtyards. In the first instance it would be necessary to assess the degree of survival of garden features. Assuming the results to be positive it should then be possible to plan a campaign of research excavation, selecting gardens of different dates from different regions of the country for study. It would be of some interest to know if purely Roman implantations, like the London palace and the Fishbourne garden, were readily adopted by the local aristocracy or if a distinctively vernacular style emerged. These questions are for the future.



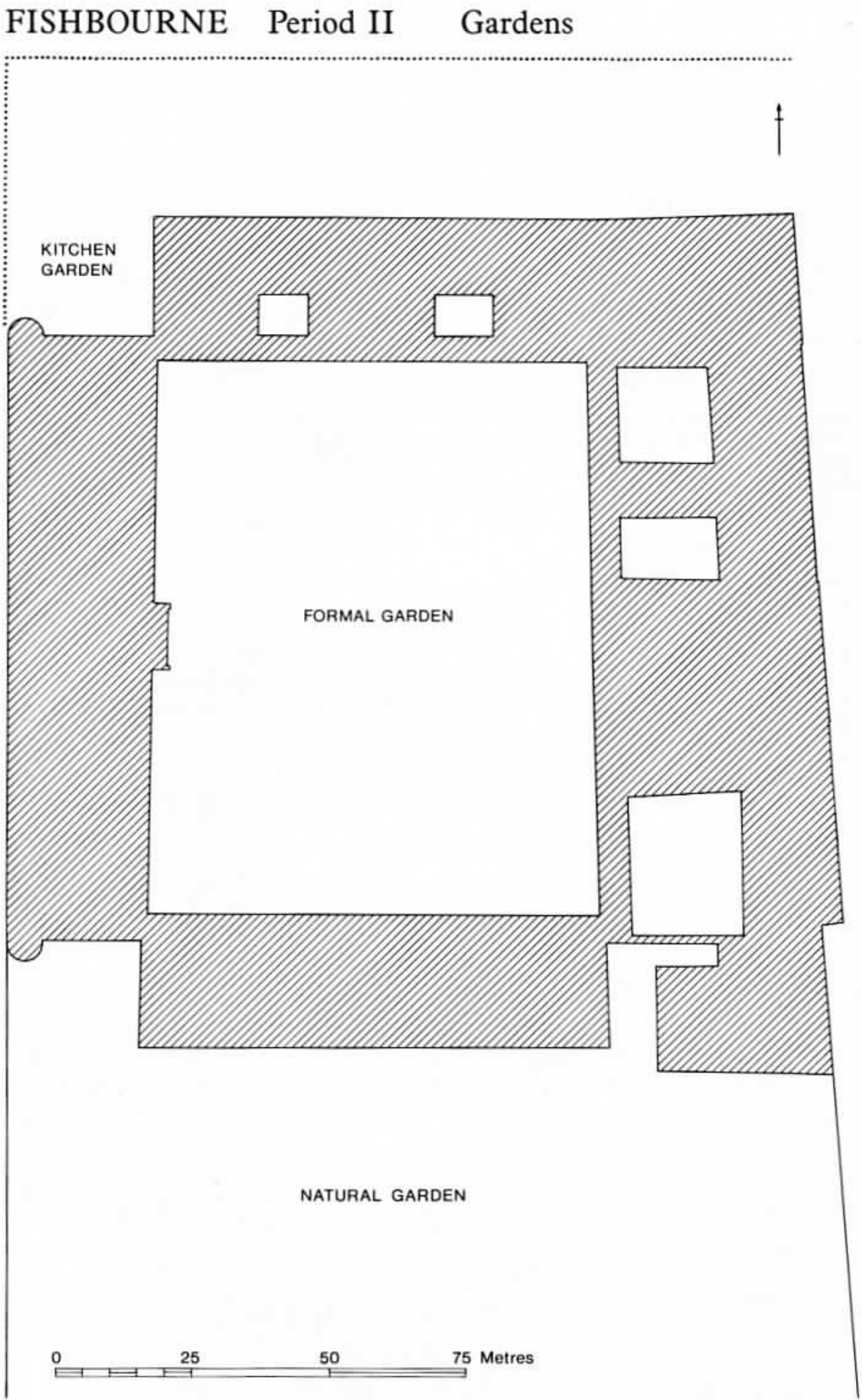
1. Block plans of courtyard villas



2. Plan of the Frocester Court Villa

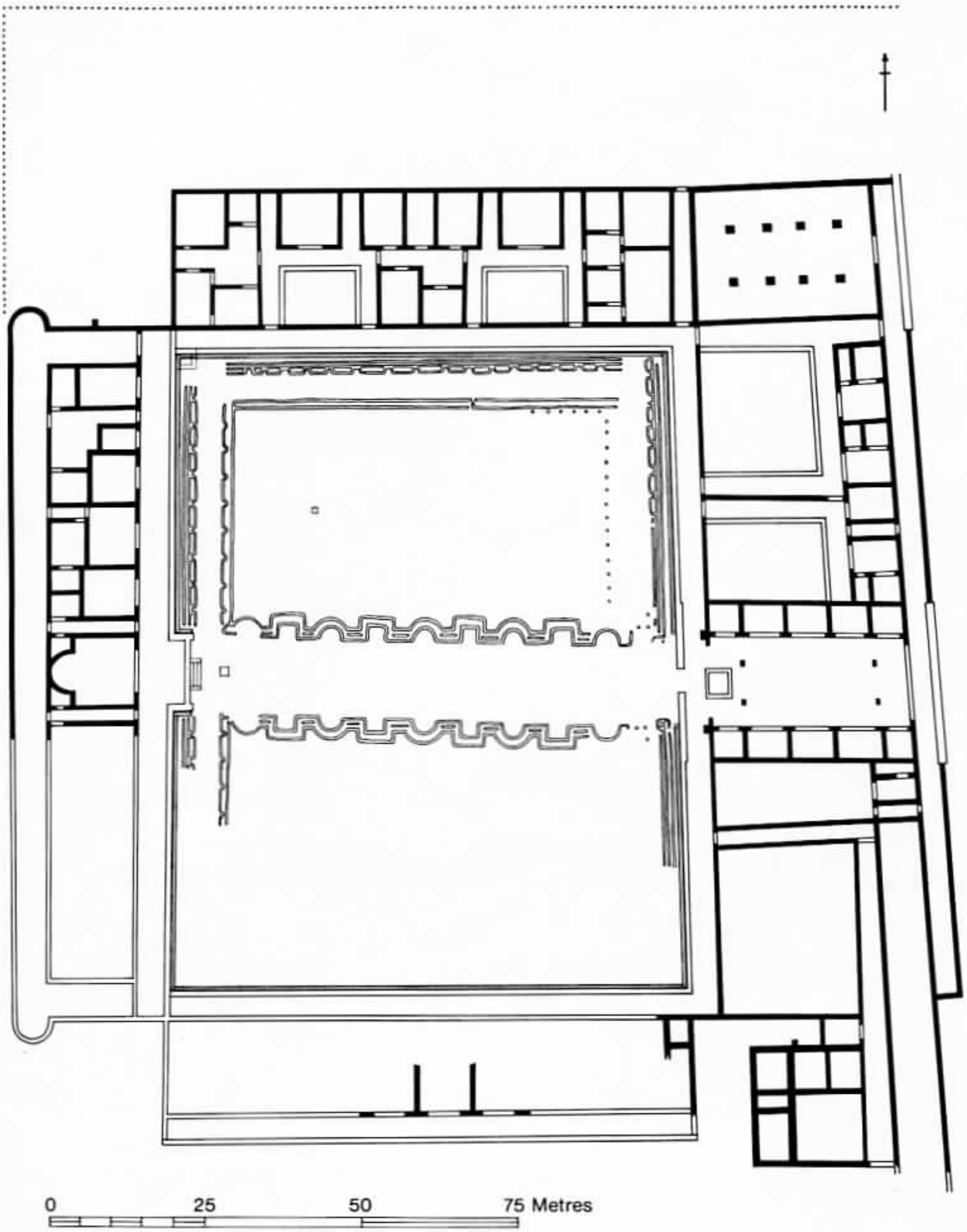


3. Simplified plan of the Flavian palace at Fishbourne, Sussex

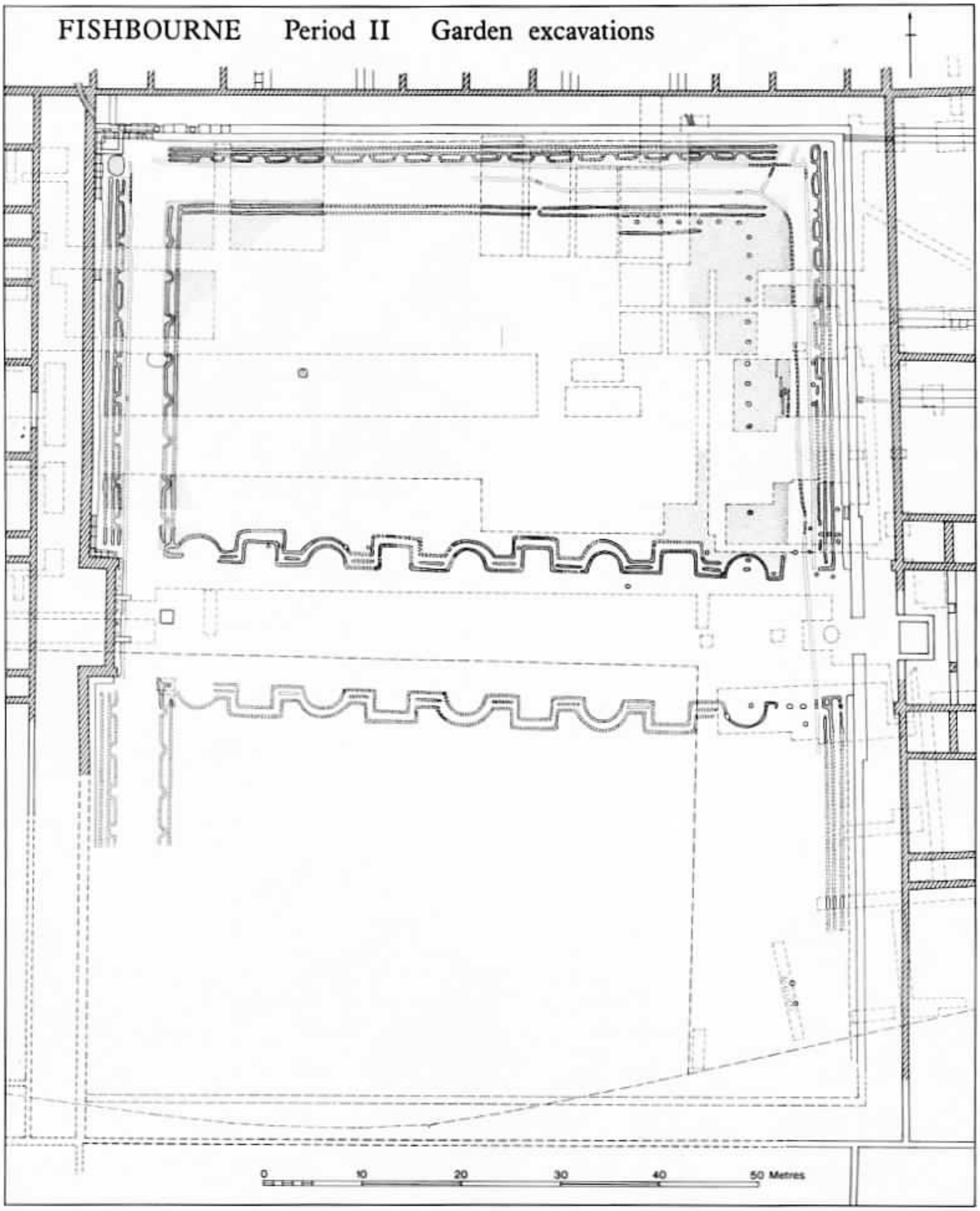


4. Fishbourne: the general arrangement of the Roman gardens

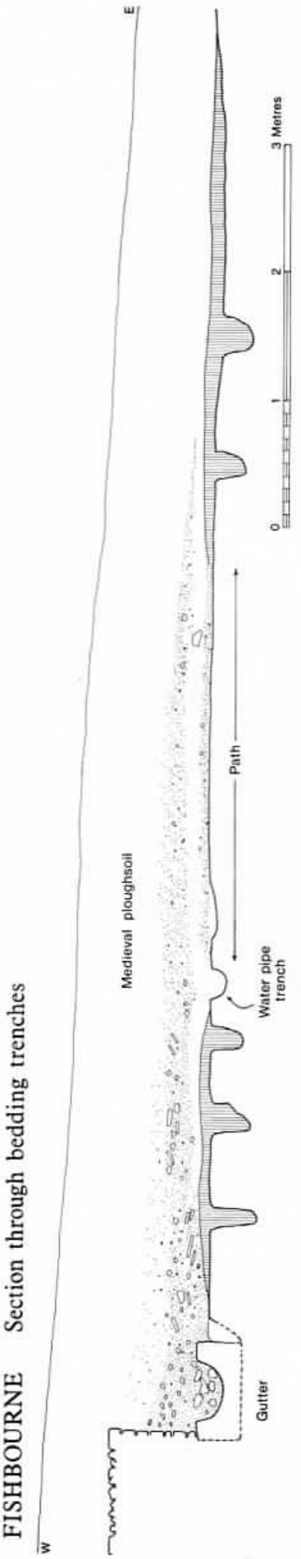
FISHBOURNE Period II



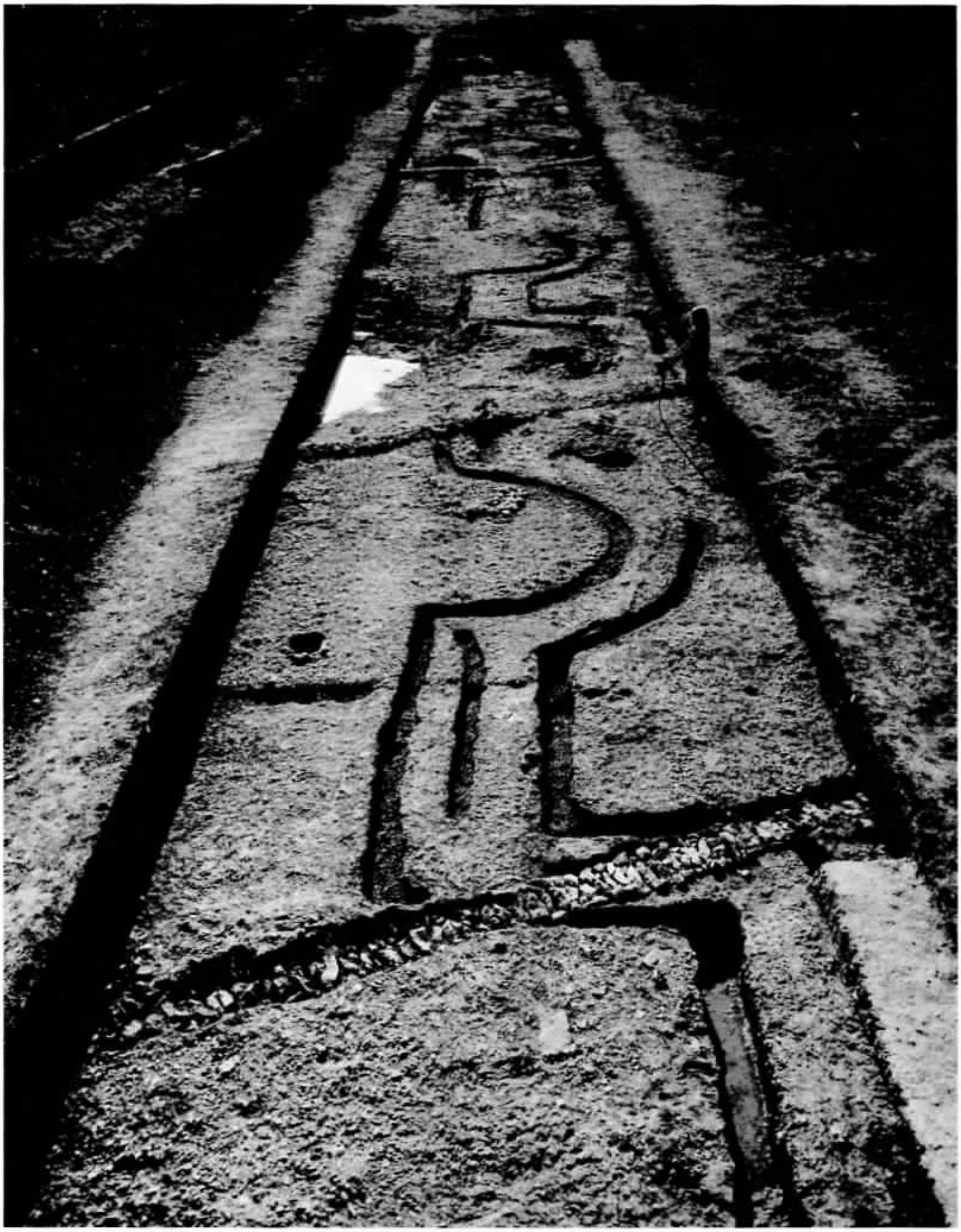
5. Fishbourne: plan of the Flavian palace



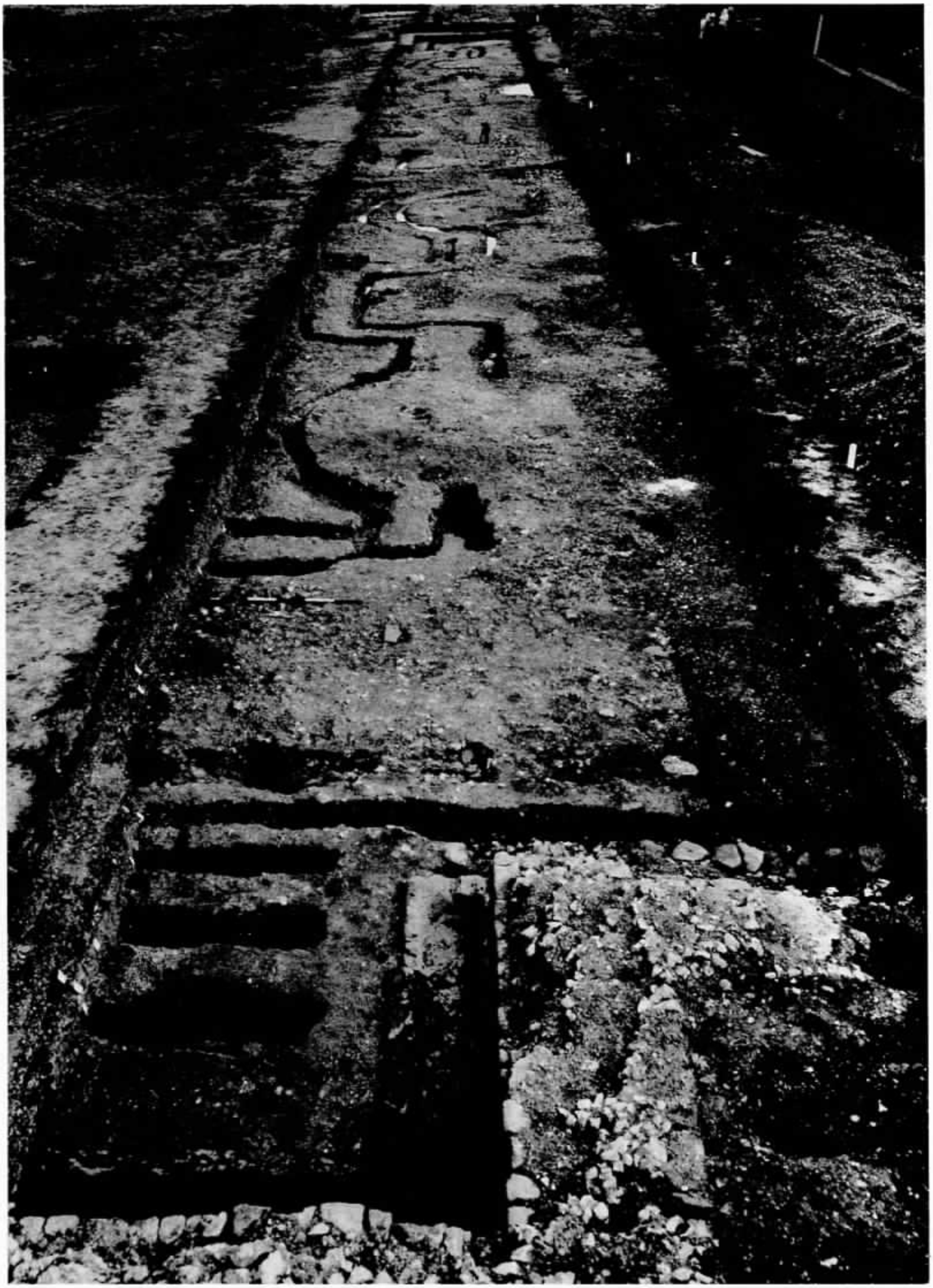
6. Fishbourne: details of the formal garden



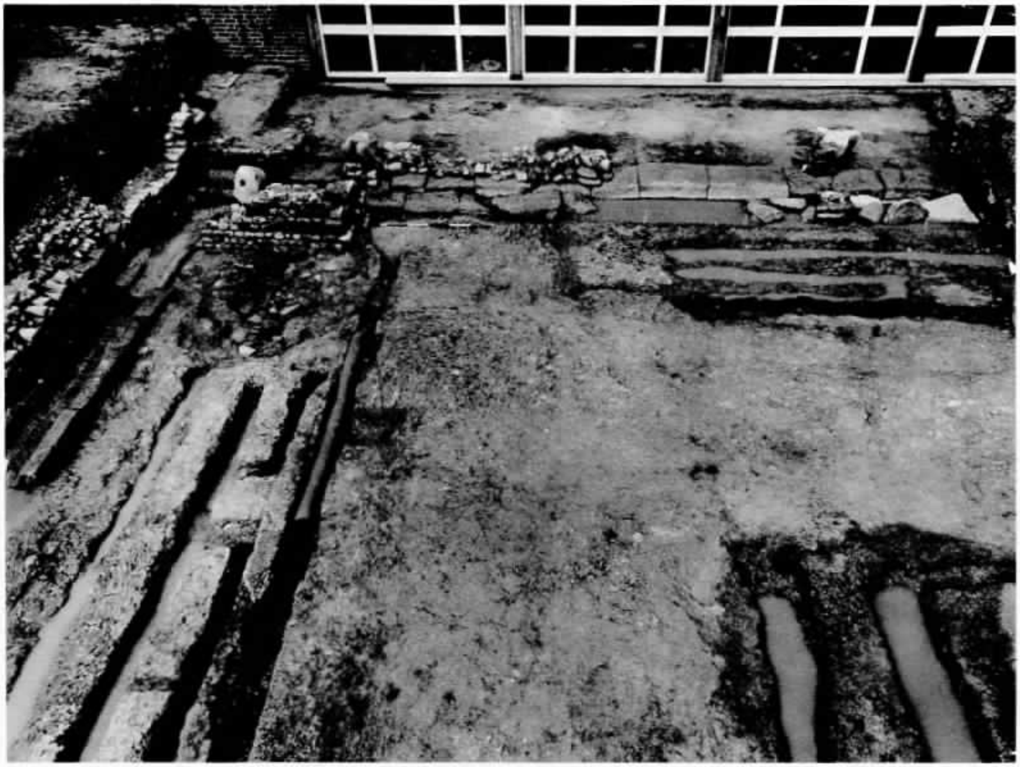
7. Fishbourne: section of the western path and its flanking bedding trenches



8. Fishbourne: bedding trenches on the north side of the central path looking west. The diagonal stone-packed features crossing the trench are recent field drains; the water opposite the figure is a recent filled-in pond (photo: David Baker)

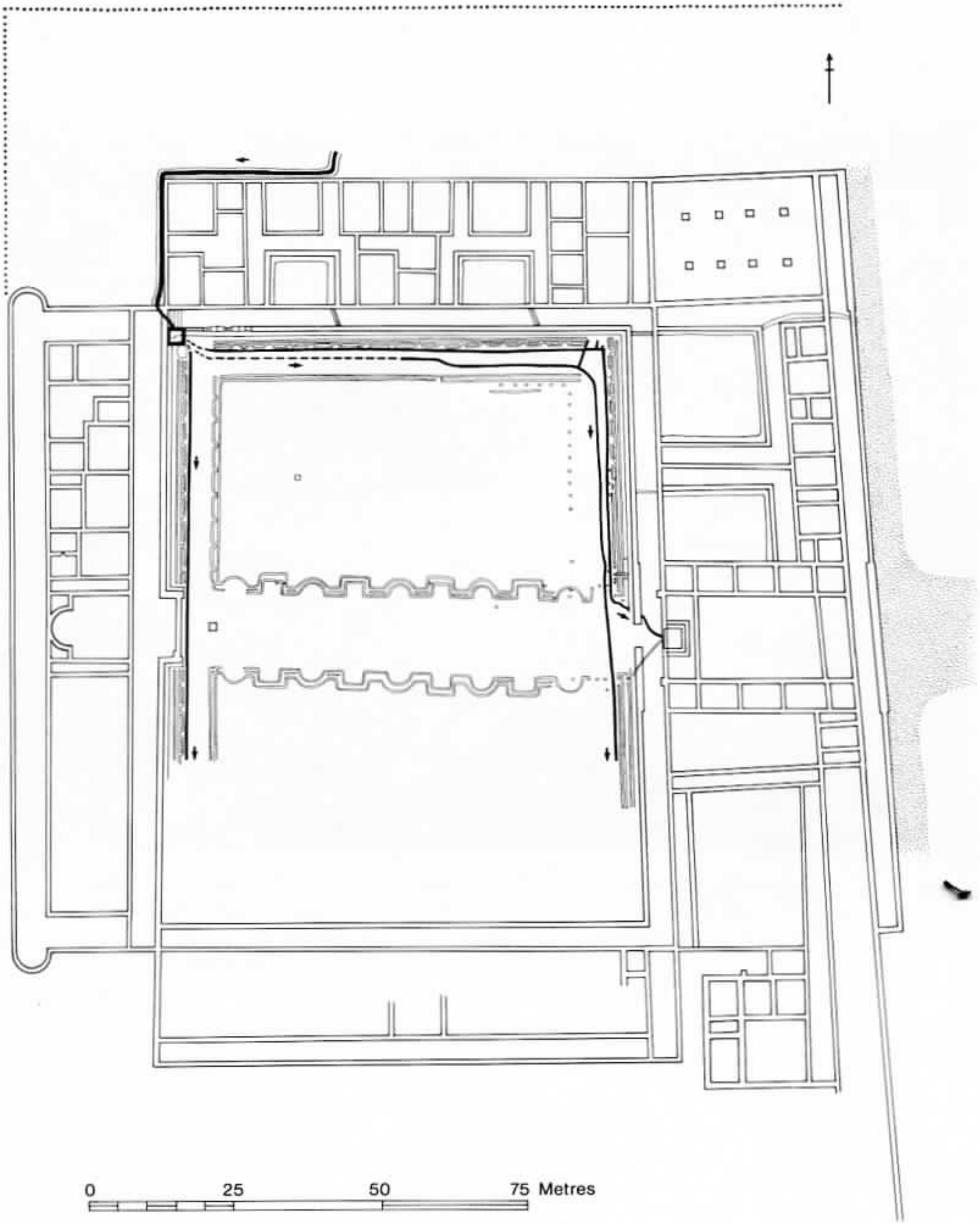


9. Fishbourne: bedding trenches on the north side of the central path looking east from the terrace of the west wing (photo: David Baker)

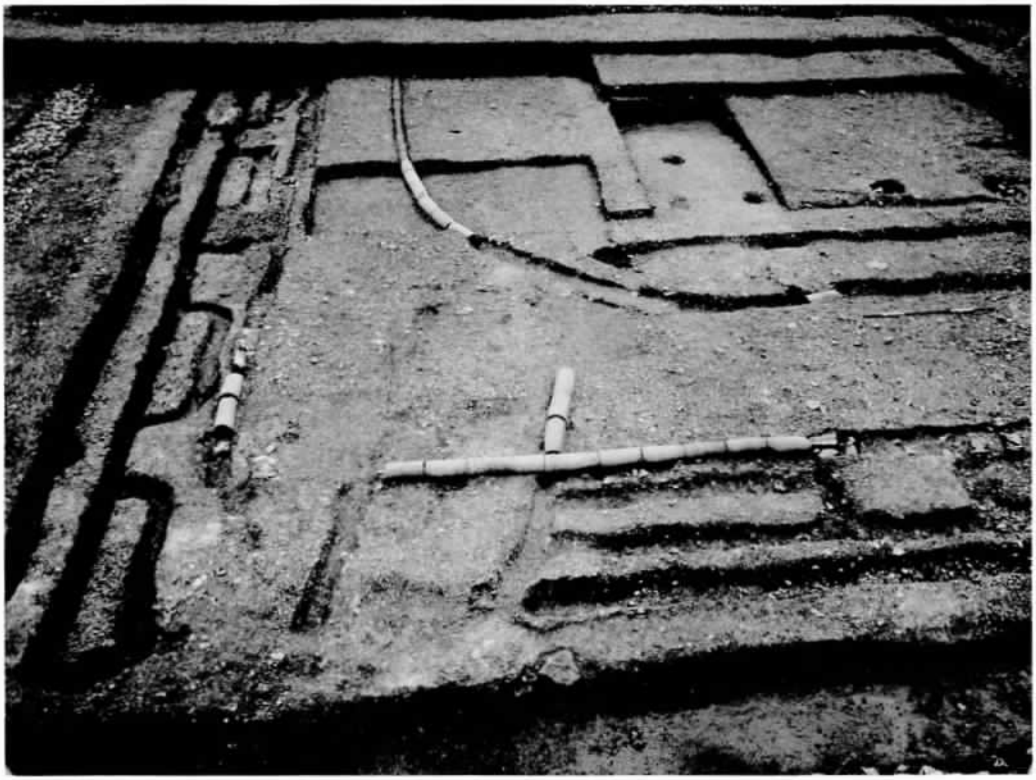


10. Fishbourne: the northwest corner of the formal garden looking north. The bedding trenches have been excavated. The tree hole lies at the end of the left hand (western) trenches in front of the rectangular foundation for the water tank. The modern building covers the north wing (photo: David Baker)

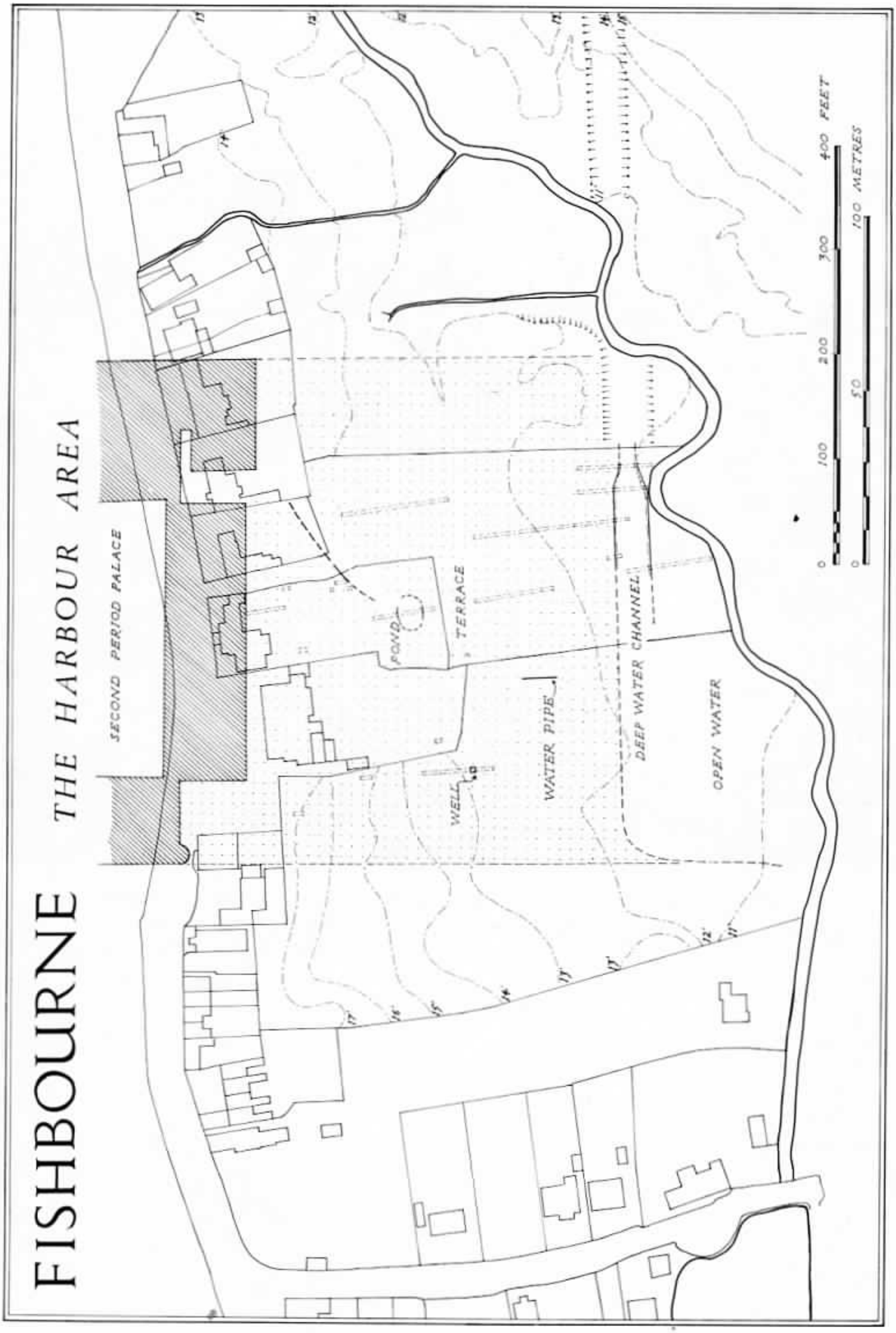
FISHBOURNE Period II Water supply



11. Fishbourne: the water supply to the formal garden



12. Fishbourne: the northeast corner of the formal garden looking south. Sections of the Roman water pipes remain in position; the bedding trenches have been excavated. Post holes for the timber structure can be seen top right (photo: David Baker)



13. Fishbourne: the south garden